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1. The city of Jaroslaw See Enclosure A is situated on the very steep and high western shore of the San River which empties into the Wisla (Vistula). From a distance the city appeared to lie upon a hill. The modern structures in Jaroslaw were the beautiful and massive city hall, the new market place, bank, theater, hospital, railroad station, and treasury office. Ancient structures still in existence were the castle, which formerly belonged to the Ostrozhs'kyy princes, the college not shown on Enclosure A where the Hetman, Bogdan Khmel'nytsky studied as a youth, and the old marketplace with thick medieval walls.
2. A small and very old Ukrainian church not shown on Enclosure A was located in the center of the city, and a new and imposing church on the steepest part of the Western bank of the old San. Polish religious places were a great monastery and a church near the castle. There used to be Jewish synagogues but during the German occupation they were all destroyed. All other buildings were built of brick and roofed with tin plate or tile.
3. At one time the San River had run a different course, making a large bend to the west. During the Austrian regime, this bend was straightened out and a new passage excavated, about 2 kilometers east of the city. The old course, not connected with the new, has become overgrown with reeds and a muddy bed; hence the names "old" and "new" San. There was a wooden bridge 150 to 200 meters long across the San, which was about 100 to 120 meters wide, connecting Jaroslaw with the eastern shore. In the summertime the river could be waded in some locations.
4. The main streets, Pilsudski and Szpitalna (Hospital), through which the main highway from Krakow ran toward Przemysl, were asphalted. These two streets were 200 meters wide and were kept in excellent condition. The roads through Jaroslaw that went to Rawa Ruska and Jaworow, were

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-2-

unasphalted and were eight meters wide. Two roads, one running from Jaroslaw to Przemysl (Lvov) and to the west to Przeworsk, Rzeszow, and Krakow were asphalted. These were approximately nine meters wide, with two-meter-wide trenches on both sides. A sidewalk about 1.5 meters wide was between the roadway and trench for pedestrian traffic, extending approximately two kilometers beyond Jaroslaw. A double-tracked railroad ran almost parallel to the Krakow highway.

5. In addition to the main part of the city on the hill, there were two suburbs, Przedmiescie, situated south, and Podzamcze, located north, both along the San River. These districts had considerably fewer buildings and conveniences, and the streets with few exceptions were without sidewalks.
6. The pre-World War II population of Jaroslaw was approximately 12,000. The majority were Poles followed by Jews and Ukrainians in that order.
7. Prior to World War II the city's flourishing trade had been conducted chiefly by Jews and, to a lesser extent, by Poles and Ukrainians respectively. Most of the buildings had belonged to the Jews. During the German occupation Jews who had been unable or unwilling to flee with Soviets were all killed and their buildings confiscated. The Jaroslaw region and the entire San River area were acclaimed for agriculture. A robust market existed with Lvov to the east and Krakow to the west.
8. The terrain both east and west of Jaroslaw is predominantly flat. Eastward in the Jaworow area, were great forests stretching almost to Lvov. There were only a few forests in the direction of Przemysl and likewise in the direction of Krakow.

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ENCLOSURE A: Sketch of Jaroslaw

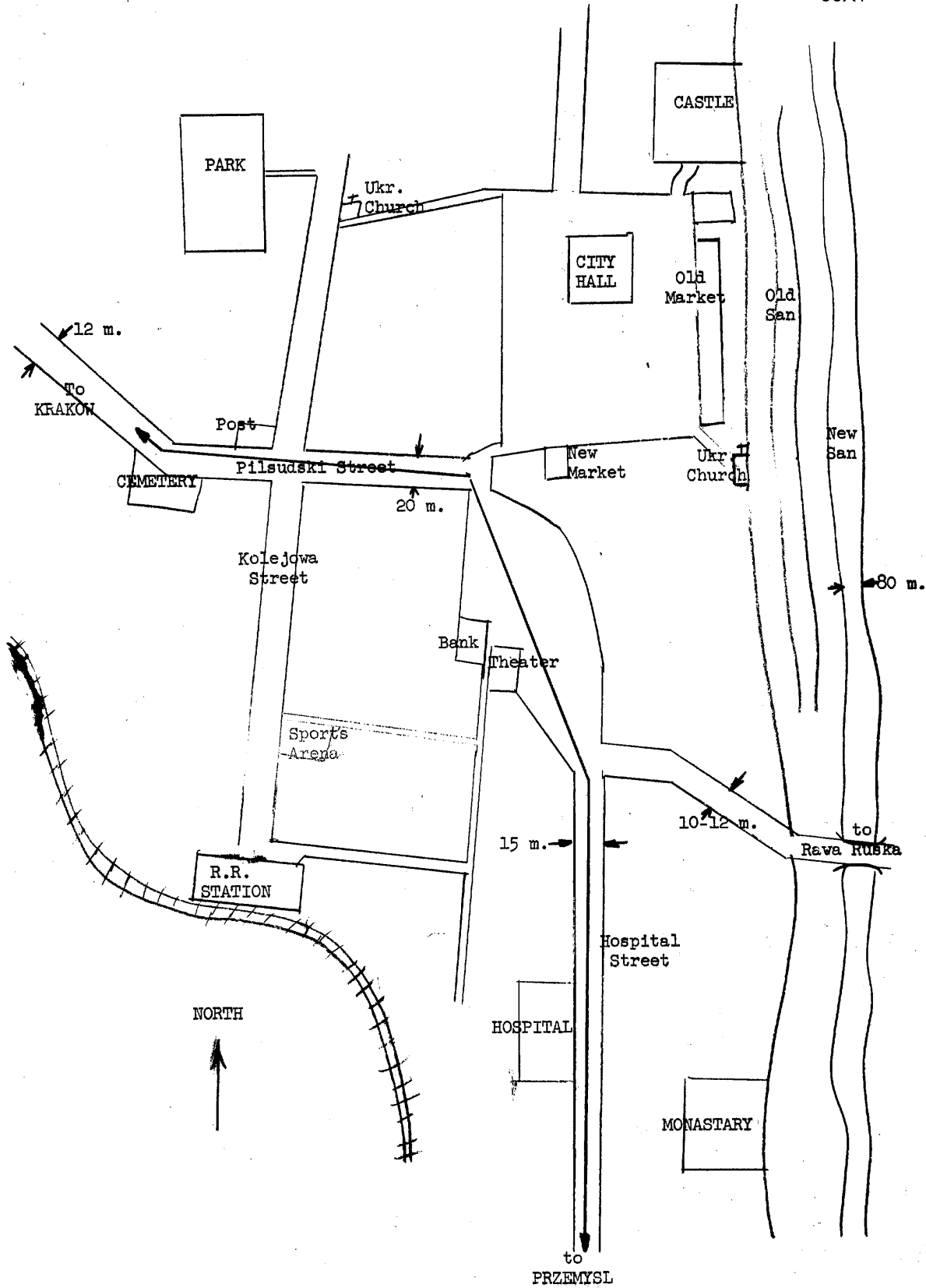


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ENCLOSURE A

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SKETCH OF JAROSLAW

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